

out mail trains, but refused to do so on orders from their officials.

The situation in many of the cities and towns along the line of the Delaware and Hudson was growing serious rapidly when the strike was declared off.

In Glen Falls the price of meat was raised two cents when it was found that no more could get into the city immediately, and in many places shortages in the food and coal supply were reported.

Commuters from Albany were taken as far as fifteen miles to their homes to-night in sleighs and auto buses. Hundreds, caught in Albany, registered at hotels for the night.

The first passenger train was run out of Albany about 11 o'clock to-night. They were crowded with passengers, who had waited hours in the station.

The two men for whose reinstatement the 1,000 employees struck, Chief Conductor P. A. Slade and Engineer James A. Lynch of Oneonta, were with Trainman Arthur J. Fox were discharged for alleged negligence more than a year ago.

One tractor of a car in the middle of a long freight train which they manned left the rails and bumped along the ties for more than three miles. The company declared that the men should have known that the truck was on the track.

The men said that there was a heavy fog and that as the trouble occurred before daylight there was no means of telling if anything had happened. The train was so light they did not feel the jar.

During the negotiations with Mr. Sims the trainman was reinstated, and the union insisted that Lynch and Slade should be put back to work.

The strike then followed non-compliance with the demand.

The Delaware and Hudson men have other difficulties to settle regarding back pay for the discharged employees who have been put back to work. These matters will be taken up in conferences with Mr. Sims to-morrow.

Commissioner Hanger will return to Washington to-morrow.

CLEMENT ACCUSED IN SUITS BY WOMAN

Alleges Man, Twice Candidate for Governor of Vermont, Took Ring.

Some mystery was thrown around two suits brought in the Supreme Court yesterday against Percival W. Clement, former president of the Rutland Railroad. Mr. Clement was twice candidate for Governor of Vermont, and was elected to the country estate, Brookside, at Rutland, Vt. He lives part of the time each year at the Hotel Woodstock and the Union League club in New York.

The plaintiff in each suit is Mrs. Marion Thornton Egbert, who achieved some publicity in 1906 when she travelled from India to Chicago to defend a suit for divorce brought by Dr. Jerome Egbert, a Chicago dentist.

One suit asks \$2,000 for the conversion of a diamond ring weighing 4 1/2 carats, which Mrs. Egbert says was her property but was taken from her by Mr. Clement.

In the second suit, Mrs. Egbert alleges that she was engaged by the defendant on April 1, 1910, for collecting data to enable Mr. Clement to publish a book on the "Clement Genealogy."

She alleges that Mr. Clement agreed to pay her \$20 a week for expenses while she was searching for the genealogical data and \$500 for each six weeks she was employed. She declares that she worked constantly until July 24 last, when she was discharged without cause. She says she earned \$14,416 during this time, and that she received only \$1,500. She sued for the difference of \$12,916.

Mrs. Egbert's attorney, Phillips, Mahoney & Wagner, refused yesterday to discuss the case, but it was said in behalf of Mrs. Egbert that in recent years she has been propagandizing a book on the Clements and has rendered services to some of the most prominent New York families.

Mr. Clement is at his Vermont home at present, and Guy signed an order permitting service of the papers by publication. Mr. Clement was a member of the Trinity College class of 1888. He belongs to the New York Yacht Club, the Automobile Club of America and a number of out of town clubs.

Mrs. Egbert got her notoriety in 1906 when her husband was shot for divorce because of a letter she wrote to one "Dear Cinderella," describing certain happenings in her studio in the Chicago Auditorium tower, when she was editor of the *Back-Slash Magazine* and had a romance with a girl friend. The letter told of two male visitors who had paid \$75 for dinner for the party. When the letter fell into the hands of Dr. Egbert he sued.

BOSTON OFFERS FREE SITES

Wants New York Manufacturers to Go to the Hub.

James M. Curley, Mayor-elect of Boston, was here yesterday to induce New York manufacturers to go to Boston.

"Industrial progress was one of the planks in my platform," he said. "We have a plan to provide sites and railway sidings for manufacturers from out of town who employ 500 men or more. If they will come to Boston they will get the land and sidings for nothing."

"I will give a tenth of my salary as Mayor to the fund with which land will be purchased. That means \$1,000 to start with. Other men have agreed to contribute."

"I saw a big shoe manufacturer this morning and showed him how he could cut out four of his live overhead channels. He said he liked the idea and would talk to his directors."

"The last two administrations in Boston paid \$35,000,000 for playgrounds, parks, baths, and so on and only \$3,000,000 for industrial improvements. I intend to help industry."

\$350,000 MORE FOR YALE

Will Be Applied to Development of Divinity School.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 19.—It was announced at the Yale Corporation meeting today that gifts of about \$350,000 in pledges had been made to carry out the plans for the development of the Yale divinity school into a university school of religion of the broadest character.

The new gifts and pledges include \$100,000 from Mrs. D. Willis James and Arthur Curtis James of New York city for the establishment of the D. Willis James professorship of the theory and practice of missions; \$50,000 from Mrs. Stephen Merrill Clement of Buffalo, for the establishment of the Stephen Merrill Clement chair of social service, which is established anonymously.

These gifts will increase the endowment of the Yale divinity school to more than \$1,200,000.

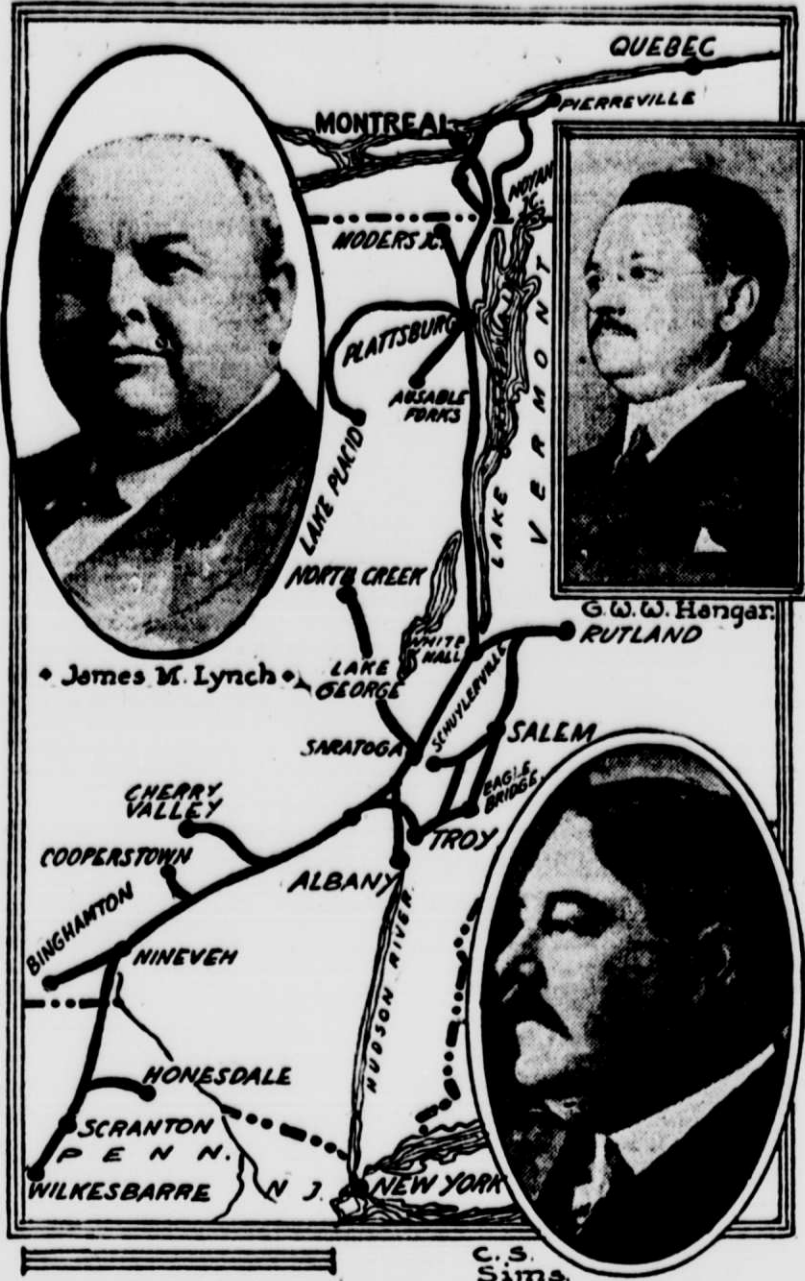
Troubled Mother Gets Aid.

THE SUN delivered 15, sent in by "K. K." to Mrs. M. Murphy, 329 East Forty-seventh street, yesterday afternoon. Several persons have aided Mrs. Murphy since the publication in THE SUN of her letter to the Salvation Army saying that her husband had been dead six months, that she had four small children and a new born babe, and that there was no food in her small room.

Grasshoppers Menace in Texas.

AUSTIN, Tex., Jan. 19.—Midsummer weather for ten days has brought out such numbers of grasshoppers in Hamilton county, central Texas, that the State Department of Agriculture was appealed to-day to assist in preventing the insects from destroying crops.

Road That Had a One Day Strike



DRUGGED, SAYS CARL; DENIES CONFESSION

Youth Accuses Detectives of Preparing Story of Ellis Shooting.

Investigation Demanded

SOMERVILLE, N. J., Jan. 19.—It is believed here that Paul Carl, the youth who was said to have confessed that he shot Monroe F. Ellis at Basking Ridge, N. J., on November 20, 1911, will be set free by Thursday night. His lawyer, Banton Moore of 1 Liberty street, New York, says he has assured to that effect from Public Prosecutor Frederick A. Pope.

An alibi was established for the boy this morning by the Dahlsdorf Metallic Door Company of 239 Broadway, New York. According to its records Carl was working for that company until after 6 o'clock on November 20, 1911, and would not have caught a train that would have got him to Basking Ridge at the time Ellis was shot. Carl told his attorney this afternoon in the Somerset county jail that he made his confession while under the influence of drugs given to him by Pinkerton detectives; that it was wholly untrue, and that at the end of thirteen hours third degree inquisition he signed a paper without knowing what it contained.

Blames Tale on Detectives.

He also said it was at the detectives' suggestion that he accused his friend, Mrs. Grace Holly, as the woman who hired him to shoot her employer, Mr. Ellis. Carl now swears that Mrs. Holly knows no more about the shooting than he does, which he says is nothing.

Before leaving for New York Mr. Moore said that he would ask Gov. Flanders to start an investigation of the methods whereby Carl says his "confession" was obtained.

The story which Carl told to his lawyer today is in substance as follows:

"Last November a man whom I now know as a Pinkerton detective came to East Stroudsburg, where I was living with my mother. He said he was the superintendent of the Massachusetts Reconstruction Company. He hired me as chauffeur at \$12 a week to take him around the country. After a while two other men joined him on the trips. They talked with me a great deal and made believe they were tough characters. They talked a lot about shooting and things of that sort."

"One day I told them I had shot a buck in New Jersey. One of the men said, 'No, you didn't; you shot a man over there.' I didn't know what to make of that. I remember I told my mother what they had said. After that I got my shotgun from a trunk where it had been for a long time, and went hunting with them. They kept pretending they were criminals. They said they would let me in on a proposition where I could make \$10,000 in the crib."

Words Puzzle Lawyer.

In retelling this story Lawyer Moore said: "I don't know what it means to make \$10,000 in the crib, but that is the phrase Carl used."

"Last Wednesday," Carl continued, ac-

According to his lawyer, "I drove them in the car to Camden and there I was arrested by County Detective Totten of Somerville."

"It was then I learned that the supposed superintendent of the Massachusetts Reconstruction Company was really a Pinkerton man named Well. They kept at me all that day in Camden and then brought me to Somerville and went at me again. They gave me drink and drugs, and they had done before. About half past 1 o'clock on Thursday morning I got weak. They handed me a paper, told me to sign it, and I did. In all they were questioning me for twenty-one hours. Why did I implicate my aunt? They suggested the name to me to bear out the story."

Mr. Moore said he would not apply for a writ of habeas corpus to get Carl out of jail.

SECOND SCHMIDT TRIAL OPENS.

Anna Ammiller's Slayer Sees Four Jurors Chosen.

For the second time within a month Hans Schmidt, the self-confessed murderer of Anna Ammiller, was put on trial for his life yesterday. When court adjourned last evening four jurors had been sworn in the case.

Schmidt's defense is insanity. He came into court wearing a long fur lined coat and a handkerchief about his throat. He has not had his hair or beard trimmed since his arrest and neither had been brushed. He stared straight ahead and seemed to take no interest in his surroundings.

Schmidt's father and mother are ill at their home in Germany and will not come over for the trial. His sister is said to be on her way. It was stipulated between counsel that the testimony given by his father and sister at the last trial could be read into this case.

La Roche Back to Old Job.

Mayor Mitchell has decided to transfer Louis F. La Roche to the Finance Department, where he was before he took Commissioner Stover's place, as an examiner at \$4,000 a year. The Mayor is satisfied that La Roche's falling out with Commissioner Ward arose simply from incompatibility of temper.

Correct Dress for Men

Money-Saving Opportunities Now

At \$17 specially good, stylish Overcoats and Suits that were excellent values at \$22, \$25, \$28 & \$30.

An exceptional offering of Shirts at \$1.15

George G. Benjamin

Fifth Ave Building Broadway Cor 24th St

WORLD BANKERS BACK NEW LAW

French, English and German Leaders Pledge International Support.

NEW YORK IN LINE

James S. Alexander Promises Full Cooperation With Currency Act.

OPTIMISM IS KEYNOTE

Representative Gathering at Big Banquet Sees Success in New System.

Representatives of every powerful banking interest of the country, representatives of every important bank in New York city, general financiers and the heads of great industrial and railroad enterprises participated in one of the most notable dinners of the Associated Banks of the City of New York at the Waldorf-Astoria last night.

The dinner was important for two reasons. James S. Alexander, president of the National Bank of Commerce, president of the association, pledged the help of New York to make the new Federal reserve act a success.

Financiers and economists of Germany, France and England, the three great money powers of the world, welcomed the United States into the realm of international banking.

Mr. Alexander's words promising support, coupled with the hope that improvement will be brought about by subsequent amendments to the law, were heartily applauded, and the scholarly, earnest and comprehensive addresses of the visiting bankers also were applauded.

The visitors were Professor Doctor Jacob Baer of the Deutsche Bank of Berlin, Mr. Masson of the Credit Lyonnais, and James H. Simpson, manager of the Liverpool Bank, Limited.

List a Who's Who in New York.

There was not enough room in the grand ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria to seat the company last night. Tables were placed in the first tier of boxes, out in the alcoves and under the gallery. When all had done before, about half past 1 o'clock on Thursday morning I got weak. They handed me a paper, told me to sign it, and I did. In all they were questioning me for twenty-one hours. Why did I implicate my aunt? They suggested the name to me to bear out the story."

Mr. Moore said he would not apply for a writ of habeas corpus to get Carl out of jail.

Great Justice, Says Moore.

"A great injustice has been done to Carl and Mrs. Holly," he explained, "and in my opinion it is up to the State of New Jersey to free and exonerate them of its own accord and to make sweeping apologies besides."

He said that when I saw the worst for his experience and that the boy told him he had been drinking pretty steadily for three months.

Mr. Pope wouldn't say that another arrest to-night except to say that another arrest was possible. It is known, however, that no corroboration of the now repudiated confession has been found.

Lawyer Moore says "I believe that Mr. Pope and John A. Roebeling, who have instituted the search for the person who tried to kill Mr. Ellis, have been duped."

Mr. Roebeling is said to have spent about \$20,000 in the hunt.

Mrs. Sarah Carl, the boy's mother, returned to East Stroudsburg to-night, convinced that her son would be free in a few days.

"I knew all along that Carl was innocent. I also know that he was put through the third degree in the jail, he was so weak and unnerfed that he could not talk intelligently to me."

At the offices of the Pinkerton Detective Agency in this city it was said yesterday that the statement of the Dahlsdorf company had not changed the Pinkertons' attitude toward Carl's confession.

See Great Power in Board.

"Perhaps no board or commission ever created by law since we have been a nation," he said, "has had the power for weal or for woe that will be exercised by the board that is about to be created under this act."

"It is the experience of mankind that a prudent and wise management and direction of a system that may not be the perfection of reason on its face, but which can be made perfect by the experience of men, is the only way to success. It is the experience of mankind that a prudent and wise management and direction of a system that may not be the perfection of reason on its face, but which can be made perfect by the experience of men, is the only way to success."

Mr. Alexander then pledged the support of New York to the new law and concluded by saying that the association believes that it can be improved in important particulars and the members expect that Congress and the President will accept the amendments as the defects become apparent.

Dr. Reiser's theme was "The German Bank and German Industry." He said that the German bank and industry have experienced in developing the German banking system. He described the Reichsbank, the central bank of issue, a semi-public institution under the supervision of the empire, with private stockholders.

Believe in Central Bank.

"In Germany, in principle, we believe a single central bank of issue to be an absolute necessity," he said, "and if this is not attainable, to have as few private notebanks as possible coexistent with the central institution."

Dr. Reiser described the administration of the Reichsbank and the supervision by the Government, and continued:

"From our point of view a banking law is doomed to failure if it gives any power in any important part of the management, except in supervision, to politicians or to leaders in politics, who generally lack banking experience. Politics may sometimes spoil the character, they will never ruin business."

"We believe that any banking legislation which is guided by purely impractical motives must secure for the management of the central bank of issue the cooperation, though not the domination, of those expert elements, such as a bank can fulfill its duties to the nation only by working hand in hand with the other business of the nation."

In his description of the German banking system Dr. Reiser said that its success had been instant and genuine, it had handled every financial problem presented to it, not only by the empire but by industry. It had even lowered the discount rate below that of England.

France's Elastic System.

The financial system of France originated by Napoleon and backed by him was the theme of Mr. Masson's address, and the bankers themselves, although they already could not help but be playing as they heard of the wonderful elasticity of the system. Its discount rate from 1898 to 1912 touched 4 per cent. only once, in 1899, and the average was 3.5 per cent.

France congratulates the United States on its new system of currency. "It will be a great relief for all concerned," Mr. Masson explained, "to know that the American market will henceforth be spared the anxieties of 1907."

Mr. Masson spoke of the unprecedented demands to be made upon the money of the world in the near future, government bonds and other securities, and this draft will have to be stood by England, Germany and France. He said he might add the United States, which is financing some countries, but he recalled that the United States has always used considerable foreign money to do this. He believed the United States would continue for some time to be a borrower abroad.

James H. Simpson of Liverpool aroused enthusiasm by telling the bankers that now that the United States has its new law it must participate in the international discount market. He wanted to see it and he believed the foreign countries wanted it.

"The advantages to you of such a market," he said, "would be the same as the advantages that we possess; namely, liquid employment for short money; power to meet demands for money without discounting stock exchange prices; power to check overtrading at home, and finally power to check a foreign drain of gold."

"Having with great deference thrown out these suggestions I leave them with you for consideration, and I should like to say that you have in the United States not only a body of men, including Mr. Paul Warburg, who are experts on this question but you have in the specialized commission of your National Monetary Commission a storehouse of information on the subject of the European discount markets which will give you all the guidance you may need, if you decide to take steps in the direction I have ventured to indicate."

"So far as the effect upon other countries is concerned of the creation of an American international discount market of course the result may be that some business will be diverted from the other international markets. But this cannot be more than counteracted by the additional stability which will be given to the money markets of the world by the existence in America of a strong and flexible discount market."

Mr. Alexander read a letter from President Wilson regretting that he could not attend the dinner because his evenings for the next three months will be taken up by the study of important subjects "out of office hours."

COUNTRY BANKERS PROTEST.

Deny That New York Financiers Withhold Loans From Them.

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 19.—The 536 bankers comprising the National Currency Reserve Association of Georgia, emphatically denied at their meeting here to-day the assertion made by *Collier's Weekly* that the bankers of New York withhold not only the finances but the laws of the country by withholding loans from the country bankers when things were not going to suit them at Washington.

President B. H. Minch of the New Jersey Bankers Association said yesterday that only the banks of southern New Jersey desired a Federal reserve bank in Philadelphia, where they have always transacted their principal business. The banks north of Trenton, according to President Minch, are desirous of being members of a Federal reserve bank in New York city. He said he would be a great hardship for such banks to do business other than in New York city.

President Minch said he was misquoted on January 16 as having said that the banks of New Jersey were unanimous in their desire to become affiliated with a Federal reserve bank in Philadelphia.

WILSON THREATENS TO VETO.

Opposes \$25,000,000 Good Roads Plan and the Spoils Rider.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—President Wilson is opposed to the adoption by Congress of the amendment to the pending post office bill offered by Representative Moon of Tennessee providing an appropriation of \$25,000,000 for the improvement of public roads. He made this plan to callers at the White House to-day.

Those who listened to what the President said about good roads legislation in general left the White House with the idea that he considered it a problem to be settled by the Government only after an extended scientific investigation.

The President said frankly that he is opposed to such a raid upon the civil service as that proposed in the rider in the post office appropriation bill exempting assistant postmasters from the application of the civil service rules.

MRS. BLAKE'S DECREE SIGNED.

Understood That Doctor's Wife Gets \$10,000 a Year Alimony.

Supreme Court Justice Newburger approved yesterday the findings of Wilbur L. Remondino as referee in the suit by Mrs. Catherine Ketchum Blake for a separation from Dr. Joseph A. Blake and signed a decree for Mrs. Blake.

The alimony to be paid to Mrs. Blake was agreed on outside of court and was not mentioned in the decree. It is understood that Mrs. Blake will receive about \$10,000 a year. In her application for alimony she asked \$15,000 a month.

TO WALK 115 MILES IN AQUEDUCT TUNNEL

New York Newspaper Men Brave Cold in Long Underground Tramp.

VIEW ASHOKAN RESERVOIR

Start From Kingston and End First Leg of Journey at High Falls.

HIGH FALLS, N. Y., Jan. 19.—A party of New York newspaper men, under the guidance of engineers from the Board of Water Supply and in the custody of the aqueduct policemen, started out today to walk every inch of the aqueduct 115 miles and to discover if after all it runs up hill or down.

As no one else has ever attempted to walk through the aqueduct from end to end and as no one probably ever will, especially after the first day's trip, the adventure, besides being a damp and chilly one, is unique.

To be exact, it began at Kingston this morning at 8 o'clock, when the newspaper men, clothed in as much material as available, not to mention four buckle articles, from the Ashokan division, and started by train to the Ashokan reservoir, fifteen miles away. Besides the four buckle articles and more metropolitan varieties, the dress there could be seen in possession of the party such things as alpenstocks, snowshoes, marine glasses, surveyor's instruments and a complete set of medicine intended for use at the attack of any stray rattlesnakes.

It was still night time, that is, 8:30 A. M., when the party aligned from a train at Ashokan and walked into the motor cars, bundling up carefully in fur robes and starting for the Olive Bridge dam. It is this dam which, with several others of more modest proportions, blocks up the mouth of the Ashokan valleys, thus making a natural reservoir, capable of holding 50,000,000 gallons of water, which is computed to be more than any one could drink in a lifetime.

Mr. McCurdy waved his arm across the horizon, indicating an earth pocket of undulating surface, and told the pedestrians that when the reservoir will present a shore line forty miles long and a length of twelve miles. Then everybody slid down a fifty foot embankment to a manhole.

Manholes, it should be said, are one of the most characteristic parts of the new aqueduct. To begin with, they afford the only opportunity left of getting into it and, what is a matter of lively interest, the only chance of getting out, once you get in. There is something human about the manholes of the aqueduct which makes one think they have been well named. "Former six ladies."

George M. Remondino, president of the Continental and Commercial National Bank, said:

"It is not that regional banks should be located in New York, Boston, Chicago and San Francisco, beyond all question. St. Paul or Minneapolis, I think, should have one of them; also St. Louis, Kansas City, Omaha or Indianapolis."

All of the speakers disclaimed desire to "grab" any territory for the Chicago bank that was not its own by right.

The hearing will end to-morrow.

CHICAGO SIZES UP ITS BANK.

Presents Its Claims to Secretaries McAdoo and Houston.

CHICAGO, Jan. 19.—Leading Chicago bankers, and business men and bankers from adjoining States as well, told Secretary McAdoo and Houston, constituting the Federal reserve organization committee, today that Chicago's trade territory embraced the States of Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota and a part of Nebraska, the Dakotas and Missouri. The statements were made to aid the government officials in determining the central West for a regional bank.

Nor was this all of the broad statement of the cheerful Chicagoans. They said that as a matter of fact several lines of business, trade and commerce in New England and in Texas as in Illinois.

It was James B. Forgan, president of the First National Bank, who made the broad sweeping claim. Chicago's logical territory extended from Ohio to the Rockies.

"That would give the Chicago bank about a fourth of the country's capital," Secretary McAdoo told him. "Then if New York gets its 50 per cent, there would be left only 25 per cent. of all the capital to be divided up among the other six banks."

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What were your sales in Belleville last year?

Did Peters & Co. buy more or less? Did they buy all your lines? or only a few? Which of your salesmen called on them? When? Did you mail them one of the books describing the X-42 line?

What are you doing to interest that other big Belleville concern? They usually buy from So-and-so, you know. When did your man call on them? What quotation did he make? What sort of a reception did he get?

What were your total sales in Belleville last year? How about an increase in Belleville as in Ottawa? What advertising did you do? Did it pay?

Mr. Sales Manager, you may not know it, you may not quite believe it, but it is a fact that you could answer every one of these questions—and twice as many more—if you adopted the Library Bureau method of sales records. They put an end to guessing. With them you know where you stand—with every salesman, in every territory, in every line.

Don't forget this: L. B. sales records are just as helpful to a business that confines its sales to this county, or this state, as to one that sells "everywhere."

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Admission One Dollar

In aid of
THE ARTISTS' FUND and
THE ARTISTS' AID SOCIETIES
FROM JAN. 10 TO 24. 10 TILL 6

3 CONVICTS FLEE; KILL 4 AND DIE

Continued from First Page

George Ritchie, the keeper of the bloodhounds and a crack shot. He dismounted from his horse and, using it for a shield, began to fire at the three convicts in the rig. His first shot got Lane in the head. He fell forward on Chiley Reed, who was holding Ritchie. Lane was wounded in the chest and stood up to fire, but as he did so Ritchie's rifle cracked again and Reed tumbled out of the buggy, dead, three jumped out and threw himself on the ground.

By this time guards were coming up from every direction. Miss Foster was struggling with Kunz when a chance shot struck her in the leg and she fell to the bottom of the buggy. With her gun Kunz fell dead at the next fusillade. Martin, the turkey, had been shot in the face as he stood by Oates, but was not seriously hurt. Miss Foster was protected when the guards rushed to help her from the buggy after the last shot had been fired.

Miss Foster's home is in Trenton, Mo. She came here a short time ago and was teaching some time in a local business college she got her position as stenographer for Warden Dick. She had been at the prison about six weeks.

Judge Thomas was 67 years old. He was born at Mount Vernon, Ill., and served in the civil war. He was admitted to the bar in 1889 and served successively as City Attorney of Metropolis, Ill., and as State's Attorney. He went to Congress in 1879 and served two terms. His service on the Naval Affairs Committee earned him the title of "father of the modern American navy." From 1897 to 1901 he was a United States District Court Judge in Illinois. He then resumed the practice of law and moved to Oklahoma.

FACES JAIL FOR ALIENATION.

J. R. Williston Ordered Arrested in Raymond's Suit for \$100,000.

Supreme Court Justice Van Sicken of Brooklyn issued an order yesterday for the arrest of James R. Williston, a broker of 7 Nassau street, Manhattan, in the suit of Arthur J. Raymond, a real estate man of 221 Eighth avenue, for \$100,000 damages for the alienation of his wife's affections.

Raymond got a divorce from his wife last November. Williston was named as correspondent.

Williston is a member of the New York, Chicago and Boston Stock exchanges, and of the Harvard University, Metropolitan and New York Athletic clubs. He is married and has one daughter. His home is at Seabright, N. J.

GIVES \$25,000 TO Y. M. C. A.

H. L. Pratt Donates Property for Boys' Summer Camp.

Herbert L. Pratt has presented to the Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association \$25,000 to buy property on Staten Island for the purposes of developing a summer camp for working boys. The property consists of seventeen acres and is on Woodside avenue, with a frontage of 450 feet on Prince Bay, looking toward Sandy Hook. The land is high and on it are two groves of large and beautiful trees.

The board of directors of the association adopted resolutions yesterday thanking Mr. Pratt.